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BRIDLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR

1957

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Dr. P.D.H. Chapman
B.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab).

and

THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

G. Anderson
A.R.S.H., C.S.I.B.

=====



BRIDLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

EXECUTIVE AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor C. Cammidge

Members of the Committee

Councillors:-

J.R. Gardiner	H. Smith
W.L. Marshall	G. Suter
Miss L.M. Owston	Mrs. N. Wadsworth
H.E. Shipley	T.W. Waines

Officials

Clerk to the Council

A.S. Makin

Medical Officer of Health

Dr. P.D.H. Chapman
B.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab)

Senior Public Health Inspector

G. Anderson
A.R.S.H., C.S.I.B.

Additional Public Health Inspector

H. Fell
Cert. S.I.B.

BRIDLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department,
Council Offices
Midland Bank Chambers,
Westgate,
Bridlington.

Madam Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Wadsworth and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report on the health of the Rural District for the year 1957.

General Statistics

Area of District	66,903 acres
Population of Area (Estimated from the Registrar-General's figures)	9,380
Total number of Rated Properties in the District	3,712
Private dwellings including Agricultural	3,267
Shops with private dwellings	74
Shops without private dwellings	69
Hotels and Boarding Houses	2
Public Houses	23
Miscellaneous hereditaments other than classified above	302
Rateable Value 1957/58	£76,609
Product of Penny Rate at 31st March, 1956	£168 11s. 11.300d.

Vital Statistics

Live Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	60	67	127
Illegitimate	1	3	4
	<u>61</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>131</u>

Birth-rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population 15.78
Rate per thousand (Total live and stillbirths) 15.90

Deaths

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
54	44	98

Death-rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population 9.92

There were no deaths from Puerperal Causes.

Infant Mortality

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	0	0	0
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

Infantile death-rate per 1,000 live births (Legitimate) .. 15.26

Infantile death-rate per 1,000 live births (Legitimate)
for England and Wales 23.1

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age per 1,000 births .. 15.26

Zymotic Diseases

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases, i.e. Smallpox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).

Comparability factors used to calculate above rates were 1.12 for Births and 0.96 for Deaths.

BRIDLEWATER RURAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Public Health Department
Council Offices
1, Market Place, Bridlewater,
Wiltshire

Madam Chairman, Councilor Mrs. Wadsworth and Gentlemen,
I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report on the health
of the Rural District for the year 1937.

General Statistics

Area of District	58,903 acres
Population of Area (estimated from the Registrar General's figures)	9,380
Total number of rated properties in the District	3,712
Private dwellings including agricultural dwellings	3,267
Shops with private dwellings	44
Shops without private dwellings	69
Hotels and Holiday Homes	2
Public Houses	23
Miscellaneous establishments other than classified above	302
Rateable Value 1937/38	£27,603
Product of Fanny White at 51st March, 1938	2183 lbs. 11.3000
Vital Statistics	

Live Births		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	60	27	33	60
Illegitimate	1	1	0	1
		28	33	61

Birth-rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population ... 15.78
Rate per thousand (Total live and stillborn) ... 15.90

Deaths		Male	Female	Total
	54	24	30	54

Death-rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population ... 5.92
There were no deaths from Venereal Diseases.

Infant Mortality		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1	1	0	1
Illegitimate	0	0	0	0
	1	1	0	1

Infantile death-rate per 1,000 live births (legitimate) ... 16.28
Infantile death-rate per 1,000 live births (legitimate) ... 16.28
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age per 1,000 births ... 16.28

Zymotic Diseases

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases, i.e. Smallpox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Typhoid and Enteritis (under 2 years).

Communicability figures need to be calculated above were 112 for Births and 0.26 for Deaths.

Infectious Disease

Diseases notified during year

Disease	Total Notified	Admitted to Sanatorium	Deaths
Measles	90	-	-
Pneumonia	5	-	3
Whooping Cough	5	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-

Case rate per 1,000 population

Measles	9.06
Pneumonia	0.53
Whooping Cough	0.53
Dysentery	0.106

Tuberculosis

No. of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1957:-

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary	34	21	55
Non-pulmonary	10	13	23

New cases notified during year:-

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary	2	2	4
Non-pulmonary	0	0	0

Vaccination and Immunisation

1. Number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year 1957

Age at Date of Vaccination:	Under 1	1 yr.	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	Total
Number vaccinated	40	1	2	2	3	48
Number re-vaccinated	-	-	1	3	3	7

2. Number of children at 31st December, 1957 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1943

Age at 31.12.57 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1957	1 1956	2 1955	3 1954	4 1953	5 - 9 1948-1952	10 - 14 1943-1947	Total under 15
Number immunised (Whether primary or booster):-								
1953 - 1957	7	59	79	83	104	179	49	560
1943 - 1952	-	-	-	-	-	208	552	760
Totals	7	59	79	83	104	387	601	1320

3. Number of children immunised during the year ended 31st December, 1957 (Figures also included in 2. above)

Under 5	5 - 14	Total	Boosters
68	3	71	30

Hospitals and Sanatorium Provisions

The Chronic sick continue to be cared for at the St. Hilda's Hospital, Whitby and at the General Wards of the Avenue Hospital, Bridlington the Bampton Lane Hospital, Bridlington and St. Mary's Hospital, Scarborough.

Public Health Laboratory Service

Bacteriological examination of samples of water and milk continues to be carried out by the Public Health Laboratory in Hull, under the direction of Dr. J.H. McCoy

Sewage Disposal

Haisthorpe: Plans are complete and work will soon begin on the modern sewerage of the village of Haisthorpe. Sewage disposal works will also be built.

Hunmanby: The sewage disposal works of this large village have long been inefficient. It could be said that in the old days, villagers in Hunmanby disposed of their sewage in their own gardens and ditches, but that now they dispose of it into other peoples ditches by means of the inefficient sewage works. The 'other people' are unfortunate farmers into whose ditches the foul effluent from the sewage works is discharged. This, I hope, is going to be changed.

A great deal of work has been done by your Senior Public Health Inspector and by your Consulting Engineers Messrs. Fairbank & Son in tracking down the sources of the excessive surface water which enters the sewers during rainfall and which swamp the sewage works at these times.

To divert this clean surface water from the foul sewers, it will be necessary to modify the village drains and to re-sewer certain roads. Disused surface water courses will be utilised to carry away surface water.

This will cost a lot of money and financial assistance will be sought from the Ministry of Health and from the County Council. There are many competing claims on the countries resources, but all political parties must admit that efficient sewage disposal is a primary need in any advanced society. Sewage is the most beautifully classless thing there is.

Housing

In the 1936 Slum Clearance Programme 211 dwelling houses were certified for demolition, 42 of these remain undemolished and 6 have been illegally re-occupied.

In the 1956 Slum Clearance Programme the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed demolition orders for 26 dwelling houses. Only 3 have been demolished.

Condemned houses should be demolished. Unoccupied and forlorn they stand, an eyesore in the villages. They occupy useful building sites and waste the time of the Public Health Staff whose duty it is to see that such houses are not illegally re-occupied.

Staff

Mr. H. Fell, formerly Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector of Hartismere Rural District Council, Suffolk, was appointed Additional Public Health Inspector.

I am, Madam Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Wadsworth and
Gentlemen.

Your obedient Servant,

Medical Officer of Health.

October, 1958.



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BRIDLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department,
Midland Bank Chambers,
Westgate,
Bridlington.

ANNUAL REPORT 1957

To the Chairman and Members of the
Bridlington Rural District Council.

Madam Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Wadsworth and Gentlemen,

The following is the Annual Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector for the year ended 31st December, 1957, a year of Staff changes. Confirmation of my appointment as Senior Public Health Inspector in the early part of the year was closely followed by the appointment of the Additional Public Health Inspector and a Clerk.

Immediate steps were taken to re-organise the methods and working of the Department, problems were met and overcome, once more my thanks are due to all members of the Staff who assisted so readily at that time.

GENERAL

A summary of the visits made by the Public Health Inspectors during 1957 is appended below:-

Summary

Housing Acts	20
Public Health	215
Food Premises	73
Meat & Slaughterhouse Inspection	312
Factories	5
Rodent Control	10
Public Cleansing	223
Council House Maintenance	964
Camps, Vans, Tents etc.....	42
Sewage Works and Drainage Inspection	610
Water Supplies	5
Milk Legislation	10
Sale of Scrap	4
Anthrax Orders	3
Petroleum Licences	25
Total	<u>2521</u>

PUBLIC CLEANSING - REFUSE COLLECTION AND

DISPOSAL

The decline in the number of collections of household refuse made in the smaller parishes which became apparent during 1956 continued. Sixteen collections were made although at Hunmanby, Flamborough and Bampton R.A.F. Camp a fortnightly collection was maintained throughout the year.

Mechanical failure of the refuse vehicle was largely responsible for the curtailment of the service, one other contributory factor being the steady increase in the amounts of refuse collected.

Arrangements are in train for supplementing the present vehicle with a further refuse vehicle - this will without doubt improve the collection service considerably.

Refuse tips used by the Council during the year are located as follows:-

Hunmanby:	Heather Stay Hill	Privately Owned
Carneby:	Hopkin Lane	-do-
Rudston:	Old Chalk Pit, Woldgate	-do-
Rudston:	Chalk Pit, Littlethorpe	-do-
Burton Fleming:	White Hill Quarry	
Reighton:	Chalk Pit, Humber Howe	
Bempton:	Stonepit, Stonepit Lane	

Tips are sealed as effectively as possible with materials readily available on the tips, the work has become 'soul destroying' when considered in relation to the quantities of refuse handled. All levelling has to be done by hand. Without mechanical equipment for this work and noting the continued increase in quantities of refuse handled, the future holds little prospect for a good standard of maintenance and control on refuse tips.

The need for Nightsoil Collection in Flamborough and Hunmanby is slowly diminishing, a weekly collection is still being maintained from 16 properties in Flamborough and 27 properties in Hunmanby.

RODENT CONTROL

Treatment in accordance with Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food approved practice was carried out by the Council's Foreman as a result of complaint and inspection.

Refuse Tips, Sewage Works and Sewers were treated as necessary. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Officials and Officials of this Council keep up close contact in all matters relative to this work.

It was intimated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food that with effect from April, 1958 the service of Rodent Control offered to farmers by the Ministry would be 'run down' and cease entirely in March, 1959. Rodent Operators employed within this service will during that time, terminate contracts undertaken by the Ministry. It is anticipated rodent operators will contract on termination of their service with the Ministry to control infestations on private property; a return to 'free enterprise'.

FOOD AND MEAT INSPECTION

Vehicles used for the retail sale and delivery of meat were inspected. Improvement in standards of hygiene, practice and quality of meat, is apparent when considered in relation to previous years. Efforts continue to be made to stimulate the upward trend in these standards.

Slaughter of animals on Sundays and at night time is carried out at some slaughterhouses within the District. These times are extremely inconvenient to the Public Health Inspectors. Since the issue of the initial post war licences in 1954 this practice has continued, it is hoped that with the advent of new legislation steps will be taken to control times of slaughter. Late time of slaughter causes much unnecessary work for the Inspectorate who of late have developed the characteristics of the 'will o' the wisp'. The Council may consider this worthy of note before rumour suggests the Inspectors' nocturnal wanderings are prompted by less honourable intent....

Food declared unfit for human consumption as a result of inspection and surrendered voluntarily to the Public Health Department was disposed of at the Council's Refuse Tips.

During 1957 2 carcasses comprising 104 lbs. of meat, 22 lbs. offal (mutton and pork) and 7 lbs. of tinned food comprising corned beef and stewed steak, were inspected and found to be unfit for human consumption, resulting in disposal of the unfit food.

ICE CREAM

Control was exercised on storage and distribution methods; premises and vehicles used for the retail sale of ice cream were inspected, hygiene and practice was found to be satisfactory.

No registration was authorised for ice cream to be manufactured within the District.

CAMPS, TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Throughout the year owners of camps have been pressing the Council through officials, to provide refuse collection facilities to camps within the District. Certainly, as in the case of the Southern area camp owners are experiencing difficulty in disposing of refuse and without proper vehicles and careful, trained staff, methods leave much to be desired, both for speed and sanitary practice.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

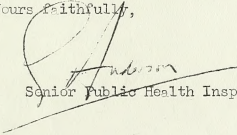
Routine work of maintenance and supervision of the Council's Sewage Works and Plant continued.

Hunmanby: A comprehensive survey was made of the Hunmanby Sewerage System. Resultant from the survey the Council now have a complete picture of the limitations of the sewage works itself and the anomalous situation in the village where surface water has been connected to the sewer without restriction. Conditions at the sewage works during rainstorms have to be believed. Alterations to relieve flooding at the sewage works are possible but not without considerable expenditure. Without works to redirect surface water to dykes and ditches and in addition, alterations at the sewage works, the situation will become worse. Each year more houses are built and others are improved by installation of baths and water closets, presenting an ever growing problem.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Complaints and nuisances were dealt with as they arose, notices requiring compliance with the Public Health Act, 1936 were served, all notices being informal.

Yours faithfully,


Senior Public Health Inspector.

October, 1958.

